REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,278—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ " "
Third and succeeding	1¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander W. H. Loutit, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 1 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False, Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, LINGAH, BARAM, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 3 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 50	Without Food.
Suez	300	210	60	
Port Said	320	240	60	
Messina	560	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	640	340	140	
Leghorn	640	340	140	
Genoa	640	340	140	
Marseilles	650	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummom Street.

Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 12TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
24, APOLLO STREET.

		Rs. a.
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA		1 4 per lb.
" PEKOE	"	1 6 "
" ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 10 "
" MIXTURE	"	1 0 "
NEILGHERRY SOUCHONG	"	1 4 "
" PEKOE	"	1 8 "
" ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 10 "
" MIXTURE	"	1 0 "

" For small quantities 2 As. a lb. extra.

A. S. REUBEN, Salesman. WM. WATSON & Co. Managers.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 30, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA ..	2683	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE.	1908	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	23rd do.
— BANGALORE ..	3342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray ..	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2916	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN .	3186	600	N. W. Hasselwood.	19th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews ..	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	" 1873 ...	£295,149
	" 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extr of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, by the use of this FLUID, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, *Esq.*, late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I dirly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865, that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th proximo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, *pro.* Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, July 30, 1878.

THE WRECK of H. N. M. Iron Steam-Dredger MERAK No. 3 will probably be SOLD by AUCTION in the course of next month.

The Vessel was built in Scotland this year ; her English measurement is 132·7 feet in length, 30·2 in breath, 10 in depth ; gross tonnage 392·43 tons, net Tonnage 109·84 tons.

IVAN KLEEF, Master.

Netherlands Consulate, Galle, 25th July 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL R. T. CLARKE, ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the above ESTATE, are REQUESTED to FORWARD the same to the undersigned on or before the 28th instant, after which date no claims will be received.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Commissary General,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 109th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 109th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, August 1, 1878.

WATSON & COMPANY'S
CLEARANCE SALE.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
AUGUST 5TH & 6TH.

REMNANTS
of every description,
at less than Half Cost Prices.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.

SUMMER NUMBER of the GRAPHIC, containing coloured Illustrations ..... Re. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION to be completed in 30 Weekly numbers (Nos. 1 to 8 now ready), for complete set of 30...Rs. 10 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

OUR NATIVE LAND : its Scenery and Associations, a series of Water Colour Sketches with Descriptive Notes, by the author of "By Loch and by Land," in monthly numbers, price for 12 Nos ..... Rs. 9 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of MEDICINE, Vol. Jan. to June 1878. (Back volumes can also be had) Rs. 4 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (4 per cent.), for the year ended 30th June last, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st idem.

RESOLUTION I.

Proposed by Mr. Dwarkadass Vusonjee,
Seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Cama,

That the Factories and Presses of the Company be leased to the Mofussil Company, Limited, on the following terms and conditions :—

1. The Company agree to lease to the Mofussil Company its Ginning Factories of the Company at Broach and Pallej with the Land appertaining thereto to be held and worked by the Mofussil Company for a term of 3 years from the 1st day of January 1879.

2. The Company shall provide a sum or sums of money not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in the whole as may be required by the Mofussil Company to be extended for the purpose of working the said Factories or for the purpose of moving the Presses and machinery connected therewith of the Company at present situate at Broach and re-erecting the same elsewhere or for providing a finishing Press and other new machinery or for such other purposes connected with the working and business of the Factories and Presses of the Company as the Mofussil Company may see fit, provided nevertheless that the objects for which such monies are required and the sums to be expended thereon shall be first submitted to and sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. The net profits of the Ginning Factories belonging to both Companies at Broach and Pallej shall be divided annually between this and the Mofussil Company, Limited, in proportion of the number of Gins which each Company possesses at Broach and Pallej respectively, it being the intention of both parties that the Gins of each Company shall be fairly worked as may be considered most for the benefit of the shareholders of the two Companies jointly and for the purpose of ascertaining the above proportions it is admitted between this Company and the Mofussil Company that the number of Gins belonging to this Company at Broach is 90,—the Mofussil Company having 4 like number there, while those belonging to the Company at Vallej are 60 only in number, while the Mofussil Company have 28. Out of the profits of the Factories of both Companies will be paid all expenses of management both at the Factories and in Bombay including the Commission payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers and a proportion (equal to the proportion of Gins owned by each Company) of the costs of the establishment of the Mofussil Company in Bombay, the net profits only being divided in the above proportions. In case of actual loss owing to the failure of the Cotton crops and a consequent necessity for closing the Factories, the Company shall still bear a like proportion of the establishment which the Mofussil Company think it needful to maintain.

4. The Company shall at their own expense, but out of the money to be provided as agreed by Clause 2(above written) remove either one or both of their Presses now at Broach with the machinery belonging thereto, to such place or places as may be named by the Mofussil Company, and approved of by the Board of Directors of the Company, and shall there erect the same in complete working order and shall if necessary and so required by the Mofussil Company provide out of the same monies a finishing Press therefore, such Press or Presses shall be worked by the Mofussil Company when and as their Directors may deem it expedient to do so, and the net profits earned after deducting all working expenses, and such results as may arise on purchase of Cotton in the event of it being necessary to purchase Cotton for the purpose of keeping the Press or Presses in work, shall be divided between the two Companies in the proportions of 2-3rds to this Company and 1-3rd to the Mofussil Company, or in the event of Loss, the respective Companies to bear proportion as before stated. Provided that in case the Mofussil Company shall require and expend for the purpose of moving and re-erecting the said Press or Presses and providing a finishing Press fas well as for the working expenses) a larger sum than Rs. 20,000 as provided for by Clause 2 the Mofussil Company shall provide the additional sum that may be required and shall be entitled to charge the Company prior to distribution of profits with interest on such additional sum at the rate of nine per cent per annum until the principal sum with interest shall be repayable by the Company at its option on or before the expiration of the said term of 3 years to the Mofussil Company.

5. The Mofussil Company shall during the said term keep and at the expiration there of deliver up the Factories, Presses, Gins, Engines, Machinery and Premises in good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear only excepted), but the Company shall defray the expenses of repairs required in consequence of any breakdown unless the same be caused by the culpable negligence of the servants of the Mofussil Company in which case the necessary repairs shall be forthwith effected by the Mofussil Company.

6. At the expiration of the said term of 3 years it shall be optional with the Mofussil Company on GIVING SIX MONTHS' previous NOTICE in writing to the Directors of this Company to enter into a fresh agreement with the Company on the same terms.

RESOLUTION II.

Proposed by Mr. Mowjee,
Seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy,

That Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the place of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and that Clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended accordingly.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET ;
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cop Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
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CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 28.
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CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
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As approved by Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia.

Smelling Bottles and Vinaigrettes. Sleeve Links and Solitaires.

This is a great novelty—very pretty, very useful, and an inexpensive gift. The peculiarity of the Thimble is that the whole of its top is formed of a single gem, the hardness of which completely resist the wear of the needle.

All useful sizes are in stock, and a choice may be made from the following stones : *Amethyst, Green Chalcedonyx, Red Agates, Onyxes.* Each Thimble complete in Morocco Case. Rs. 5 each, free by Post.

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The most fashionable now worn, with Spring Loop.

Signet and Gem Rings.

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A very nice Chain, sufficiently thick and massive to suit most tastes, can be bought for Rs. 90 to Rs. 125.

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GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

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UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

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AREOA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties ; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Re. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Compar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST, 1878.

THE rainfall in Bombay during the month of July has been one of the heaviest on record, and as it has extended very generally over the country, agricultural prospects are everywhere most promising, with the exception of those few localities where the rain has been excessive and damage has in consequence been done to the growing crops. From Broach we learn that owing to floods at least one-third of the Cotton crop will have to be planted over again, but this with favourable weather during the remainder of the monsoon will merely have the effect of making the crop a late one, as the plants will not arrive at maturity until five or six weeks after the usual time. The relief occasioned by the seasonable weather in the districts, which during the last two seasons have been visited by famine, must shortly have the effect of greatly benefitting trade, especially Piece Goods and other articles of import, for which, however, as yet the demand is only limited. The improvement in the Cotton Market at Home during the week has increased the demand here, and there has been a very good enquiry for the season of the year, which, however, has not been freely met by holders who look for better prices for their stock; business has in consequence been restricted within smaller limits than would have been the case if supplies were abundant and the quality of the Cotton offering more desirable than it is at present. A good business has been transacted here in Madras descriptions of which the Tinnevelly crop is a very good one. At one time a very general opinion prevailed that we were likely to see more activity than usual this year during the monsoon if prospects for next season's crops were favourable, and the disposition on the part of exporters certainly now tends to confirm this opinion, but the exceptional paucity of supplies of all descriptions of produce hampers their operations, and we cannot expect to see any material increase in exports until the end of next month when the up-country traffic will be resumed, and supplies of Grain and Seeds will no doubt be poured freely into this market.

The commercial telegrams received from Home during the week have continued to report generally steady markets and a more healthy tone in trade.

Cotton in Liverpool has been in active demand throughout and quotations have advanced ¼d. per lb. in American and 3-16d. per lb. in Surats on the spot and ⅛d. to arrive. The Piece Goods Market in Manchester is very steady, but business has been apparently checked by the higher rates demanded. The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are quiet at about previous quotations. Wheat keeps very steady. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are in good demand at hardening rates. Copper and Yellow Metal are unchanged. Consols have declined to 95¼ and French Rentes, after some fluctuations, are quoted at the close at 113¾. Bar Silver has advanced to 52¼d. per oz.

To summarize the positions of our various markets:—Money continues very easy. Government Paper has been in moderate demand at about our last quotations. In Joint Stock Shares there has been less doing. Sterling Exchange irregular. Cotton is firm owing to favourable advices from Liverpool and small stocks here. Seeds maintain previous values owing to small supplies. Wheat, for the same reason, is unchanged. Imports are firmly held, but the enquiry is still far from active. Freights are firmer for steamers at £1-3-9 per ton for Liverpool owing to the increased shipments of Cotton, but for sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry, and the quotations of 16s. 3d. per ton for Iron and 11s. 3d. per ton for Wooden vessels are quite nominal.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 27th ultimo showed an increase in the Cash Balance of about 2 lacs and a slight decrease in the demand for accommodation. At the usual Board Meeting on the 30th ultimo the Directors made no alteration in the rates of discount, which continue at 4 per cent. on fixed loans on Government Securities; 6 per cent. on Merchandise, and 5 per cent. on demand loans on Government Paper and Bullion. These rates, however, may be considered as in a great measure nominal, Money being freely offered in the open market at 3 per cent. without finding many borrowers, and with every appearance of its being still easier, for as we have previously remarked the export trade cannot materially increase for the next two months, and with the favourable rains an improved demand for imports and local manufactures, may shortly be expected, which will tend to set a considerable quantity of Money at liberty.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the usual sum of £300,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£216,000 to Calcutta and £8,000 to Madras at an average rate of 1s. 8-10d. and £76,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8-11d., tenders at all three places at 1s. 8 1-16d., receiving 34 per cent. The result is considerably lower than was looked for here judging from the firmness of Silver, and Exchange in consequence has given way 1-16 from yesterday's quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates have been very irregular throughout the week, and after some fluctuation close to-day at our quotations of last mail day, with the exception that demand Bank Bills are 1-32 lower, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-8d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 9-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 5-8d. With the limited business doing in Exports there has necessarily been very little House Paper offering, and in Bank Bills the transactions have also been small. For future deliveries there has also not been much doing, although the Banks have been buyers forward at about current rates. The tendency at the close is in favour of lower rates, there is very little Private Paper offering, and telegrams from Hongkong report an easier feeling in China.

BAR SILVER has remained steady in London throughout the week at 52¼d. to ⅜d. per oz. and closes at the higher quotation.

On Calcutta rates have not varied throughout the week and remain at our last quotation of 100¼ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper. On China the nominal rate for 60 days' Mercantile Bills remains at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong telegraphic advices quote the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 8s. 10¼d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been in moderate demand throughout the week, and although for a day or two there was a slightly easier feeling, and some sales were effected in the New Loan and other Paper at ¼ per cent. decline, this has since been recovered and our quotations are the same as on last mail day, viz:—Four per cent., Rs. 97; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104½; and the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan, Rs. 102½ to 102⅝.

SHARES.—A quieter feeling has prevailed in the Share Market throughout the week, and the tendency in Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip has been downwards. Bank shares remain very firm, Bombays, Nationals, and Agras all being in good demand at our quotations. Colaba Land Company's shares have been in active enquiry at an advance of Rs. 60 per share, their present quotation being Rs. 900; for other Land Companies shares there is little enquiry. In Press Companies the reported transactions have been trifling. The chief alterations in the values of Spinning and Weaving Companies are as follows:—An advance of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 6 in Manchester and Bombay, and Rs. 45 per share in Sholapores, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay, Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 10 in Colabas, Rs. 35 in Fleming, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Khandeish, Rs. 10 in Madras United, Rs. 5 in Morarjee, Rs. 5 in Nursey, and Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales. In Miscellaneous shares there have been no changes of any importance.

Our Piece Goods Market has varied very little in the matter of price since last mail left, but the continued favourable crop account has produced a marked improvement in the aspects of the market, and sellers display great firmness. The business done has not been large, and clearances from first hands are only estimated at 400 packages, and from the bazaar about double that amount. Transactions will probably not increase largely until communication with all the up-country markets is re-opened after the rains have ceased, but in the meantime indents, which have hitherto been only going forward to a limited extent, should increase; dealers show more disposition to operate, but are deterred from sending extensive orders by the large stocks which they now hold.

TWIST.—The market for English Yarns is rather easier owing to considerable sales by importers on account and at risk of dealers who have failed to take delivery of their purchases. Yarns in first hands are, however, firmly held, as importers, influenced by the hope of better rates later on, are not anxious to do business, and generally ask an advance on current quotations. Local Made Yarns have been in less demand during the week, but this is chiefly owing to the advance in the price of Cotton, which prevents further sales at last week's rates, and at which there are still buyers.

METALS.—The only sale on the spot has been 500 cwts. of *Yellow Metal* Braziers at Rs. 38½ per cwt., which is 4 As per cwt. dearer. In *Copper* no transactions are reported and prices are unchanged.

IRON is not in much demand on the spot, but we hear of parcels of Swedish description offering from London at reasonable rates for shipment before the end of the year, so we conclude that the combination amongst shipowners at Home only to carry Iron at a prohibitory rate of freight is at an end.

COALS are quite unchanged. Scarcely any cargoes are offering, and buyers have, in the meantime, completely withdrawn from the market. The position of the article continues undoubtedly strong; local stocks, it is true, are ample for present requirements, but when these are worked off, the quantity to arrive is so trifling that an advance on present quotations appears inevitable. To-day's nominal rates to arrive are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 20, Lairds Welsh Hartley Rs. 19, Cardiff Rs. 19½, Watson's Hartley Rs. 19 per ton.

COTTON.—The improved accounts which have reached us day by day from the Liverpool Market, where prices have advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per lb. all round, and the daily sales have averaged 15,000 bales, have brought out more buyers here, and there has been a good enquiry for the season of the year for export at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on our last quotations. Business has, however, been checked by the poorness of the selections of Cotton offering here, and also by the unwillingness of dealers to part with their stocks, which are steadily declining under the increased demand for the mills. The total sales for the week amount to about 9,000 bales, of which about 6,000 bales are for export and 3,000 bales for local consumption.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the week amount to 2,142 bales against 3,874 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amounts to 953,618 bales against 1,130,258 bales last year.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 10,189 bales, making a total of 658 040 bales since 1st January, as against 785,963 bales for the same time last year.

New Crop.—The fears which we mentioned last week, as being entertained respecting damage to the Broach crop, by the heavy rains, have been corroborated, and we now hear that at least a third of the ground under cultivation will have to be replanted; with favourable weather during the remainder of the monsoon, however, this can easily be remedied, and although of course extra expense is thereby incurred by the cultivators, the only effect on the crop will be that the picking will have to be postponed a few weeks later than would otherwise have been the case. From all other districts accounts continue most favourable.

THE following are to-day's quotations for ready Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission:—

		₹ lb. ₹ Candy	C. & F.
New, Fully-ginned—			
M. C. Broach	Fully Good Fair	..... Rs. 210 = 5 7-16d.	
Comrawuttee	Good	..... „ 212 = 5¾d.	
Do.	Fully Good Fair	..... „ 208 = 5½d.	
Do.	Good Fair	..... „ 202 = 5 3-16d.	
Dhollera	Fully Good Fair	..... „ 208 = 5½d.	
Do.	Good Fair	..... „ 202 = 5 3-16d.	
S. Dharwar	Good	..... „ 214 = 5 9-16d.	
Do.	Fully Good Fair	..... „ 210 = 5 7-16d.	
Compta	Good Fair	..... „ 193 = 5d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in good enquiry during the week at our last quotation of Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Supplies are only moderate both as regards quality and quantity. The stock of Rapeseed is almost exhausted, and we shall not have free supplies until October next. The nominal quotation is Rs. 8 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT.—The supply is so small that prices are maintained for local consumption, as there can be nothing doing for export until after the rains.

We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8; Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 34-8 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. SHADWAN, 992 tons, Captain J. Kennerley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, 27th July, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
1	Shadwan (s)	Kennerley ...	Muscat, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Arabia (s).....	Serra	Genoa.
	Robert (s).....	Davies	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Consett, to Liverpool.
Ship Coldstream, to Busscrah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
28 Madras (s) .....Wood.....Camorta, July 14.
Caroline .....Macoda.....Zedda, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.—Steamers Baghdad and Meinam. Ships Star of Persia and Loch Sloy.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mr Martin, and Commissariat Staff Sergeant C Wood.

MADRAS.

July.
DEPARTURES.
29 Pashumba (s)..... ..... Rangoon, and N P.
30 Nepaul (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—3 packages hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
India s—51 bundles buckets and 4 casks black paint, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Barlcow s—3 casks zinc paint, Hiptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 1 case toys, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 10 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—100 boiler tubes, M M Mody and Co.
Pekin s—1 cask hardware, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.
Lady Dufferin—231 cases window glass, Hassumally Lalmeya.
Xantho s—100 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—75 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 cases grease, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Lady Dufferin—144 cases soda water bottles, Rogers and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge.—35 bales cotton waste, Manockjall Choonilall; 100 bales cotton Stearns, Tobart and Co.
European s—110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass, 40; bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 15 bales cotton Vereshboy Vullj; 5 bales cotton, Pittamber Tokersee; 200 bales wool, Hurjiwan Vuseonjee; 72 bales wool, Prarjee Toolseedass; 46 bales cotton, Jottaram Nanchund; 40 bales wool, Vuseonjee Poola; 98 bales wool, Govindjee Mahadevjee.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—3,100 cwts linseed, Oodhowjee Nathoo; 250 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee; 611¾ cwts myrabollams, Nursee Keasowjee and Co; 57 bales hides, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 16 bales hides, Vereeshboy Vulley; 265 cwts myrabollams, Keasowjee Canjee; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Noormahomed Lutiff; 75 bales hides, Bachboy Ajoo.
Geelong s—3 boxes gold bars Rs. 110,000, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 1 box gold bars, (Rs. 116,000, The Agra Bank.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Geelong s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 13,868), The C Bank of I A and China.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—280 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, W LeGeyt and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—2 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—25 bales twist, The Albert Mill Co; 6 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, and 90 bales grey T cloth, Mull Chand Kessowji; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon.
China s—14 cwts bysolah, Cassum Bhimjee; 25½ chests opium, Geoljray Singanee; 31 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 23½ chests opium, Premchund Gunshamdass; 42 chests opium, N J Abraham; 12 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khaitseedass; 23 chests opium, Magoolall Purbhoodass; 10 chests opium, N D Pestonjee; ¼ chest opium, Hasneemull Goormooroy; 17 chests opium, S N Talatee; 12½ chests opium, Roopnath Jugganath; 40 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—25 chests opium, Tati and Co; 30 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 33 chests opium, E G Abraham

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·862
Temperature of the air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	76·4
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	483
Fall of Rain	0·99
Total fall during the month	47·64
„ year	68·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug.....	0·10

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 2.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Curvetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Keasowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie, Lynch, and O—Part heard.
146-78—Hearn C and H—Cassibai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhaisunker N.
64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T. Part heard.
720-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Nagotumdass vs Shaik Adam Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday —Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotemdas Baposs vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
384-77—In person—Deevoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
269-78—Rhunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and others vs Rumlajee Dadoo—In person.
286-78—Craigie L and O—A W Leyon and others vs Heerjee Curson—Khunderao M.
292-78—In person—Luckhumsey Nappoo vs Laljee Poonsey and others—Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

McMath, Capt, 66th Regt, from sick leave, from England.
Snodgrass, Capt, R A, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 1.

Sharp, Major, 16th Madras N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Twemlow, Capt, R E, on leave, from Kolapore.
Dunne, Lieut and Adjt, Vol Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st July.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt C S Graham, R A, from the Supernumerary List has been posted to No 15 Battery 8th Bgde vice J Day placed upon the Seconded List.

It is notified that the Railway and other companies will convey soldiers and goods to the Industrial Exhibition at Poona on the same terms and conditions as last year which were promulgated in G O G No 488 of the 14th August 1877, care being taken that the men are provided with the requisite number of certificates stating the object of their journey.

The undermentioned Sub Lieuts are attached to the British Regts specified opposite their names, and will join forthwith.

S M Schneider, 2nd Grenadiers; C H Seddon, 28th N I; D C Jones, 1st Gunners, 19th Foot, Deesa. Sub-Lieut H M Prior, 20th N I, 2nd Foot, Poona.

The following orders are confirmed, as a special arrangement, and with the sanction of Government.

Aden Brigade orders—Dated 22nd June, directing Lt Sealy, Cantonment Magistrate, to take charge of the Aden Troop in addition to his own duties, vice Major Stevens proceeding on Medical certificate.

Dated 26th June, directing Lt Kennedy Assistant Resident, to take charge of the Aden Troop from Lt Sealy in addition to his own duties.

The leave granted to Sub-Lt Jopp, 17th N I, in G O L No 243, 1878, is altered to be from the 1st August to the 30th September, instead of from the 21st April to the 20th June.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1878.

Major-General W S Hatch, R A, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Major-Genl J Worgan, R A, whose term of office expires on the 26th instant.

Captain G H Bayly, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for three months to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major W F Sandwith, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 15th N I.

The services of Surgeon R Bowman, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps having passed the Examination and obtained Certificates as required by Section V, para 47, of the Regulations for the Volunteer Force in India, have been granted Commissions:—

Captains F S Hore, W M Tennent, and T S Weir.
Lieutenants D S Kemp, M R Wyer, J M Shields, A Moorhouse and E R Freeborn.
Sub-Lieutenants W G Mayhew and H Thorpe.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1878.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 8th March 1878, Captain H Morland, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay, is granted nine months' leave on medical certificate from the 25th March last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C Kirk, M A, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1878.

Lieutenant W P Kennedy and Captain C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Assistant Resident at Aden on the 22nd instant, before office hours.

Captain A H Mayhew is appointed to act as Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar, during the absence of Major R I Crawford on privilege leave for ninety days, granted him by the Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1878.

Surgeon S M Salamat is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the Yerowda Central Jail from the date of Dr Blane's appointment to be Senior Surgeon, J J Hospital.

Mr N M W Daniell, Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar is allowed privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it until the 29th September next.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Portens is appointed Second Assistant Collector from the date of Mr A K Nairne's retirement.

Mr L W Seymour, Probationary Assistant Settlement Officer in Sind, is promoted to the grade of Third Class Assistant Settlement Officer, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr H A Davidson, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnagiri, under Notification dated 26th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Horsley, Assistant Collector, in charge Khandesh Forests, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from such date in August next as may suit his convenience.

Mr C E Frost, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Surat, has been transferred to do duty at Belgaum.

Mr G B Berry, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is appointed Extra Inquiry Officer for the City of Ahmedabad, in addition to his ordinary duties.

Mr W H Horsley, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara, in special charge of work connected with the Forest Department, on the expiry of the three months' privilege leave granted to him.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1878.

Lieut H Pilkington, R E, passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard on the 16th instant, and Mr F H Wardon in Marathi on the 24th idem.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Menesse, Head Accountant, Broach, having been dismissed for grave misconduct, is declared ineligible for further employment under Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E C Spilsbury, R E, is appointed to act temporarily as Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, and received charge of the Office from Captain J D Cruickshank, R E, on the afternoon of the 16th July.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The Debate on Lord Hartington's Motion.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MAMA—August 1st, 11 p.m., at Grant Road, Framjee Dossabhoy Mama, Esq., aged 52, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relations. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this afternoon at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—July 28th, at Futtehpore, the wife of J. Butler, Station Master, E. I. R., of a son.
GILES—July 26th, at Gaya, the wife of A. H. Giles, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
HEBERLET—July 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. A. Heberlet, of a daughter.
LINTON—July 26th, at Assensole, the wife of Mr. Albert Edward Linton, of a daughter.
MADDOCK.—July 15th, at Chittagong, the wife of H. R. M. Maddock, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BREWER—July 26th, at Hoonsoor, Jane Lambert, the wife of John Brewer, Esq., of Coorg, aged 31 years.
SANDEMAN—July 19th, at Hasaribagh, Ethel Amy, the only daughter of Captain J. E. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, aged nearly 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the political world of England is at present standing in an attitude of surprise because Lord Beaconsfield has transferred his epigrammatic power in speech to what may becalled epigrammatic power in action by attaching Cyprus to the British Empire. Cyprus, as all the world nearly knows now, is about 145 miles long by 55 broad, and it is said to be so exceedingly fertile in capabilities of one kind or another that it only requires British enterprise to develop them. Added to a splendid but somewhat degenerate people, there is said to be in the northerly parts of the island a grand climate, and a soil that is everywhere hungering for man to cultivate it and give to the world its undeveloped treasures of grapes and olives; while the earth is said to contain an abundance of metals that are lying pining for the strong hand which shall raise them to the surface and send them forth on a mission of commercial usefulness to the uttermost parts of the globe. Already the Public Works Department of India has cast a longing eye towards the land where "Delos rose and Phœbus sprung;" enthusiastic young men longing for a career say there must be roads to be made, and bridges to be built, in Cyprus, and some of the more daring spirits hope that there must also be magnificent barracks to be run up, cantonments to construct, and stately piles of public buildings to be raised of the kind which is the mixed pride and regret of the taxpayers of India. While, however, so much attention has been cast towards this fortunate island, the latest acquisition of the British Government, another isle, though not in the romantic Grecian archipelago, seems to have been lost sight of to a very great extent. Socotra by all accounts is not a charming place of residence; neither its men nor its women are peculiarly attractive; while as for the soil, it is said to be only fit for pasturage, and not good even for that. Nevertheless Socotra is an island of considerable size, and its acquisition by England invests it with considerable importance. One of the few humourists Anglo-India has produced has told an amusing enough tale about how the British took possession of the island of Perim while the French officer who had been despatched to hoist the standard of his nation upon it was recovering slowly from the effects of the hospitality of an English military mess; but no such romantic circumstances seem to have been attached to the British occupation of Socotra, though it is said that for some inexplicable reason the Italian Government had determined to annex it to the Italian kingdom. We say inexplicable, because we are not aware that Italy has any portentous interests in the East to protect, and because so long as she has the beautiful but perfidious Sicily in her charge, fertile of Mafia and all kinds of picturesque and unpicturesque brigands, we should think she has just as many islands in her possession as she can hope to manage at present. No particulars have yet arrived here to enable the public to learn the exact particulars of the British seizure of Socotra; but we believe there can be no doubt that the fact has been accomplished. Indeed, it is natural to suppose that this has been the case, because a short time ago the Socotrians were taken under the protection of the English Government, and the natural result has followed; for it has been the fate of England that she cannot, for the most benevolent reasons, extend her sheltering wings over a benighted people without being compelled subsequently to spread the same wings over their territory. It is no wonder that the Afghans, the Nepaulese, the Beloochees, and other ignorant people of that description, are so jealously afraid of permitting an Englishman with a large volume of humanitarian precepts in his hand to enter their territory; they invariably conclude that he has a sword in his other.

However, if Socotra has been formally annexed to the British Empire, it is too late to grumble at the ways and means of the accomplishment; the best thing to do is to look at the fact in the face and consider what can be done with the island. We daresay, if it were thoroughly investigated, it would be found to be not nearly so ugly as it has been painted. The fact is that we believe much of the bad character hitherto given to it has been due to ignorance, imperfect information, or mere scientific guesswork; and probably, if its heights and plains were explored, the coffee-planter would find places where he could grow the lucrative red berry in abundance, the spice merchant plenty of spice groves, the grain merchant wheat fields, and engineers large scope for making those roads and bridges after which their souls long: the day may even come when the locomotive shall be puffing through Socotra to bring its produce to some port connected with the great out-lying world of consumption and demand. Lying in the same latitude as Mysore, where coffee-planters have already settled themselves in considerable numbers, and are said to be doing well from a worldly point of view, Socotra is in the Indian Ocean, about 140 miles north-east of Cape Guardafui and 500 miles east of Aden. It is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of fifteen miles, and may be said to be open to every breeze that blows thereabouts. Its greatest breadth is 22 miles.

When the probable occupation of Socotra by the English Government was last before the public, our Aden correspondent sent us a number of interesting particulars about the island, which appears to be simply one mountainous range sometimes rising perpendicularly upwards from the sea. The name of the principal village is Tamarida, or Hadeebah, which lies to the west of a large plain on the nothern side. Behind Tamarida the mountains rise to a height of 4,000 feet. The upper portion of this range consists of granite, and up to the granite stratum vegetation grows freely and luxuriantly. Three perennial streams water the plain in which Tamarida is situated, and palm-trees grow along their banks in profusion. Freshes run down from the hills incessantly from June to September, and from November to February. In fact, from this general description of the island, it would appear to be admirably suited for coffee-growing. In many parts of Ceylon, good coffee crops are picked off estates which have not an altitude of 3,000 feet, and are not better watered all the year round than Socotra appears to be. We should think, therefore, that experienced coffee-planters might be able to do well in many parts of Socotra, and inasmuch as some of the most successful coffee-bearing plantations in Ceylon lie between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high, the Socotrian range of 4,000 feet appears to present capabilities which many a coffee-planter could develop with remarkable success. We daresay labour in the island would be very cheap, the population being poor and unenterprising, and as Socotra is at all points near the sea, one great difficulty which stands in the way of many coffee estate owners in Ceylon—namely, the expense of long carriage by road and of making these long roads—would be removed to a considerable extent. We recommend Socotra, therefore, to our Ceylon contemporaries. They at all events would do no harm by pointing out that, so far as present information goes, appearances seem to indicate that the newly acquired island in the Indian Ocean would be a suitable field for extended enterprise in coffee. Of late years the cry in Ceylon has been that coffee-planting is over-done, and that because in the good old days some men made fabulous fortunes, the island is now being overflowed by young men from England, who, possessed of a little capital to start them in the world with hope to achieve similar prosperity, but are almost certain to be disappointed, because, for one thing, competition has forced up the price of new lands for good "clearings" to a great height, and the old lands that once bore splendid crops are now played out, and will not produce again unless allowed to lie idle for a quarter of a century. The only land that has not been taken up in Ceylon—land, that is to say, which affords reasonable expectations of turning out good crops—is the Moonaragalla range, which rises about 4,000 feet high; but pioneers who have gone there found the climate so deadly that they returned immediately, and as yet the Moonaragalla district, however cheaply lots in it may be purchased, has been left pretty much to its own malarious exuberance of vegetation. Seeing that this is the state of affairs in Ceylon—that the island does not contain many secure footholds for new men—a careful research ought to be made into the capabilities of Socotra; and the Planters' Association might find itself well repaid for its trouble if it sent an experienced planter to report upon the place—the character of its soil, its climatic phenomena, and other cognate subjects which a practical coffee-planter has to consider. There are no wild animals in Socotra; no reptile except the lizard is known to exist there; and camels, bullocks, asses, and sheep are plentiful. The commoner trees are the babool, the tamarind metagne (a very hard wood), box, and the shrubs that are peculiar to the African side of the Gulf of Aden. Gum-trees, dragons'-blood trees, and aloes are plentiful on the mountain tops; and elsewhere there are myrrhs and date-trees. Grain and tobacco are grown by the Socotrians, but only in small quantities, because the people are so idle and live so easily that they never think of exerting themselves; in fact, if they did, they would probably wonder how they were to get rid of their surplus produce. Stone is abundant in the island; fish are plentiful in the rivers; fowls and sheep may be had for the merest pittances—at the time our correspondent wrote a good sheep could be bought for a rupee. These few facts, limited in scope as they necessarily are, may afford a glimpse into the commercial capabilities of the island. As to its political importance in the hands of England, there can be no doubt. A glance at the map will show that it is one of the many links in the geographical chain that connects England with her Indian Empire. It would be a dangerous place in the hands of an English enemy, as it would furnish a navy with a good basis of operations for adventures in the Indian Ocean or the Arabian Sea. If, therefore, there was any chance of a European Power seizing it, England would have made a mistake in not taking steps to forestal the intention. As for the Socotrians, a mixture of Bedaweens, Arabs, and Somalis, they will have no reason to repent that England has taken them and their island in charge, because there can be little doubt that they will fare better under Queen Victoria than they have done under their own Sultan, who boasts the portentous name of Allah bin Abdalla bin Saad bin Salim bin Towari bin Afreer.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY the Viceregal Legislative Council passed the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the Governments of Oudh and the North West.

Sir Andrew Clarke presented the Select

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ANARCHY IN BOSNIA.

BELGRADE, JULY 31.

A state of anarchy exists at Serajevo, in Bosnia, where an insurrection has broken out against the Turkish authorities headed by Redji Loja, who is distinguished by the atrocities he has committed on Christians.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

BERLIN, JULY 31.

Negotiations for a compromise are proceeding between Prince Bismarck and the Pontifical Nuncio.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run this day :—

Kincsem	1
Pageant	2
Lady Golightly	3

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, AUG. 1.

The elections for the German Parliament have resulted in a signal defeat of the Socialist party, nevertheless the number of Socialist voters has increased.

DEATH OF CARDINAL FRANCHI.

ROME, AUG. 1.

Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, died to-day.

LONDON, JULY 31, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 5–16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight....	1-3 1/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5 per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113⅝
Bar Silver	52⅜
Arrival—London.	
Departure—Alabama.	

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 31, 10 A.M.

The pressure has decreased in and around the Bay of Bengal and in Sind and Gujarat. The decrease exceeds five-hundredths of an inch in Burmah, Assam, and Arracan. It has increased over the rest of India. The increase is greatest in Ajmere, where it is one-tenth of an inch. Strong winds continue along the Bombay Coast. Winds are now generally light in Southern India. Good rain has occurred over the greater part of the N. W. Provinces, Sind and the Punjab. The more important rainfalls are—Kurrachee five inches, Jacobabad thirteen tenths, Mooltan eleven tenths, Delhi twenty-two tenths, Agra six tenths, Aligarh three tenths, Cawnpore eleven tenths, Allahabad twenty-four tenths, Fyzabad six tenths, and Futehgarh district from three to seventeen tenths. The total rainfall for July is excessive at the following reporting stations :—Colombo, Bangalore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Bombay, Surat, Kurrachee, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Rungpore, and Ahmedabad. The Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Deccan, and Northern Bengal, have consequently generally received more than the average rainfall. The rainfall for the month is deficient in South-Western Bengal, Orissa, Lucknow, and in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the N. W. Provinces. The rainfall of the past week has been specially valuable as giving good rainfall to districts where it had been very scanty previously.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 1.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy with rain; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 86; min. 73; W. B. 79; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and gusty; wind SW 5 to 6; thermometer 80·4; barometer 29·805. Fall of rain 92 cents.

MANGALORE, July 31.—Weather cloudy; wind SE. SW. Fall of rain 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3.45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·76.

VIZAGOOLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW moderate; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 82 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	67	22	73	94	73	73
July 31 Wednesday.....	0	99	.....		.....	
August 1 Thursday.....	.....		0	26	0	26
Total.....	68	21	74	20	73	93
Fall up to 1st August 1877...	.....		.....		.....	
" " 31st July " ...	45	29	36	45	41	99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The rainfall on Cumballa Hill during the month of July, registered by Dr. Blanc was, 46 inches 61 cents.

TULSI.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 28th ultimo, was 76 inches and 76 cents

THE RAINS IN GOOZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 31.

YESTERDAY we had more soaking showers both day and night. A strong wind also still continues. The prospect of sunshine yet. The flood is subsiding, and the railway officials are hard at work to restore through communication. Mr. Anderson, the acting Traffic Superintendent, has been entrusted to look after the transmission of passengers and the launches for the purpose. No better selection could have been made for this responsible task.

A boat was upset on the Nerbudda one day last week, when it was supposed that the six persons in it were drowned. They were all, however, picked up lower down the river. Another boat was upset on Monday last, and seven out of the fourteen persons who were in it are missing.

THE RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

THE continuous and heavy rainfall in Bombay during the past month has been so exceptional as to attract much attention; and we find by examining the registers of several years past that the total for that month was unprecedented, except in one year, and that extending so far back as exactly 50 years ago. It was in the year 1828 that the quantity recorded for July was 52 inches 75 cents; that for the corresponding month in 1878 is 50 inches 30 cents. We reproduce below the several quantities registered for July in each year, extending over the last 50 years, an examination of which will show that in only three instances, covering that long period, has the quantity at all approached that which has been registered in what may be regarded as this abnormal year.

The fall for July last exhibits a striking contrast to that for the same month in last year, the former being 50 inches 30 cents, the latter 12 inches 93 cents.

We here append the several quantities for the month of July, from the year 1828 to 1877 inclusive :—

Years	in.	ct.	Years	in.	ct.	Years	in.	ct.
1828	52	75	1841	21	21	1854	35	95
9	19	78	2	26	45	5	11	80
1830	32	46	3	22	49	6	26	94
1	27	31	4	35	52	7	22	11
2	48	06	5	20	44	8	32	64
3	21	90	6	40	55	9	30	57
4	21	83	7	16	80	1860	26	07
5	4	27	8	13	83	1	38	69
6	24	53	9	51	68	2	15	92
7	24	39	1850	10	41	3	26	89
8	8	70	1	46	97	4	13	72
9	32	19	2	24	84	5	16	47
1840	24	24	3	14	32	6	47	07
1855	95	89	1867	35	89			
6	28	93	8	26	65			
7	28	80	9	28	93			
1856	29	14	1870	7	16	41		
7	28	89	1	16	41			
8	21	29	2	28	89			
9	4	50	3	21	29			
1860	5	16	4	46	50			
1	6	27	5	16	04			
2	7	12	6	27	34			
3	12	93	7	12	93			

YESTERDAY at the Original Side of the High Court, the argument in the case of the Surat editors and others, to have the trial transferred to Bombay, was concluded before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball. Their Lordships thought that the bungalow and person of the Surat Judge having been the objects of the attack alleged to be instigated by petitioners, it was not desirable that Mr. Macpherson should try the case. It was a general principle upheld in higher courts that no person should try a case in which he was personally or officially concerned; and following that principle, and on no other ground whatever, the court considered it undesirable that the Session Judge of Surat should try this case. The court was gratified at the announcement made by Mr. Branson, counsel for the Crown, that the Government were willing to act according to their suggestion and appoint a joint Session Judge, namely Mr. Pollen, Session Judge of Sholapore, to try this case at Surat. The learned Chief Justice went through the grounds urged for the petitioners for a transfer of the case, which would be found mentioned at length in the report given in another column, and held that they completely failed. There had been very reckless swearing on the affidavits filed for the petitioners, which cast a certain amount of doubt on the whole of their case so far as it was now admitted. The most important allegation that the Session Judge had come to Bombay on three or four occasions to consult Government had greatly influenced their Lordships' mind when they granted the rule *nisi*; but it had now been utterly disproved. They thought they would do a great deal to shake confidence in the administration of Justice if they were to transfer a case on grounds such as those advanced here. The rule *nisi* was therefore discharged; and Mr. Pollen was designated joint Session Judge to try the case at Surat. The final order will be drawn up hereafter.

THE Polo match between the Bombay team and the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is expected to be played this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. The players will be the same as before.

ORDERS have at last been received at Moradabad in reference to the late unfortunate occurrence in the 28th Native Infantry. The charges preferred by Colonel Hamilton against Major Constable have been already published. It is not yet known what the Commander-in-Chief will do about them; but meanwhile Major Hills has been recalled from Shahjehanpore, and directed to take over the command of the regiment and station of Moradabad from Colonel Hamilton. This was done on the 28th July. Major Constable, by orders from head-quarters, was released from arrest, though not directed to resume his ordinary duties.

MR. WILSON, the popular proprietor of the Great World Circus, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Madras, where he says he and his company, despite the famine, have had one of the finest receptions he has ever received in this country. He leaves for England to-day to visit the Paris Exhibition and other European head-quarters of "talent" with the object of bringing out a fresh company of acrobatic and equestrian performers to India. In the meantime the company he leaves in India will perform first in Ceylon and subsequently in Poona, during the "season."

WE are sorry to hear of a fresh outbreak of cholera at Morar—this time in the Fort. There have been some five or six seizures among the 39th Regiment stationed there. Surgeon Allin, attached to the Artillery at Allahabad, is ordered to proceed to Morar immediately.

AFFAIRS in Madras are now brighter than they have been for a long time; a letter says that "all apprehension is certainly at an end; for the rains, though late, have fallen satisfactorily at last in nearly all our famine-stricken places."

THE trial of Bance Gopal, who was charged with robbing the Nuddea District Cess Committee of Rs. 70,000 by means of forged cheques is over. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and a sentence of transportation for life has been passed upon him.

IT is reported that Colonel J. E. T. Nicholls, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, intends to retire from the service.

IT seems probable that Brigadier-General Rothney, as the senior Brigadier, will act for General Sam Browne in the command of the Lahore Division.

IT is stated that a lady at Simla, the wife of a recently created member of Council, bee written a burletta, which has been read and applauded before a select audience.

THE statement that Captain "Charsley" had undertaken the Secretaryship of the Umballa Race Meeting of 1878 was incorrect; he has nothing to do with the meeting. Just now he is trying to settle up last year's accounts, rather a heavy task.

MR. A. E. GOUGH, of the Benares College, lately transferred to the Bengal Educational Department, has been appointed Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa, in the place of Mr. Blochman, deceased. Eminently qualified by his knowledge of Oriental languages, no man could have better claims for the post than Mr. Gough.

THE *Madras Mail*—Captain Eastley, of the P. and O. service, has died in Derbyshire at the comparatively early age of fifty. P. and O. captains are, as a rule, short-lived, for the wear and tear, the irregular hours and meals, the perpetual anxiety, the exposure, the prolonged strain on mental and physical powers, prematurely age them. Captain Eastley was well known on the Bombay line. A burly, jovial, and kindly gentleman, he was very popular with his officers and passengers, and it seems hard that he has died so soon after retirement from service afloat. He never quite recovered from a narrow escape he had from drowning at Shanghai four or five years ago. He recently acted in London as Superintendent for Captain Black. We regret to learn that three weeks ago the health of Captain Gibson, Captain Baboi, and Captain Gaby, all of the P. and O. service, was such as to cause their friends the greatest anxiety. Two of these three comparatively young men, were, it is feared, dying.

REGARDING the report that has been telegraphed by Reuter of the loss of the Ship James Service, the following letter is published in the *Englishman* :—"The James Service, whose reported loss you refer to, left Penang on 7th June. A medical board having pronounced Captain Young mentally unfit to remain in command of his vessel, Captain Kortright, formerly of the Czarewitch, was appointed to succeed him, and Captain Young sailed for Melbourne in the Somerset. The agents of the James Service here have no private advice of the loss of the ship, and as more than one unfounded rumour has lately been published regarding Melbourne bound vessels, it is reasonable to hope that the report now to hand is at least an exaggerated one."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* from on board the P. and O. s. s. Nepaul :—"The heat in the Red Sea has been abnormally severe this year, the thermometer touching 99°, which never happens in ordinary seasons, the temperature of the air seldom rising above that of the volume of vapour ascending from the water, i. e., the temperature of the sea itself, from 90° to 93° in summer. But in high and large ships there is no suffering; we had no one even ill. In my experience, we have not had such heats since 1865, when in the Malta we lost one life and many endangered. But now we are further from the steamy water, further from our own internal heat, and our heat does not hang about us like a great meteor, when we have a following wind; for 13 knots makes some little disturbance in the air. We were struck in the Gulf of Aden by a terrific squall of cyclonic character at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant (called in Arabia Shamal). Such a squall turned the Candia on her beam-ends in 1863, and nearly destroyed her as her ports were open and under water. The Nepaul was under all sail, but a good look-out and smart handling of the sails and ship saved everything. So hard did it blow, that the men were actually blown away from one rope to another in the rigging, and one man came down on deck unhurt. Two hours saw it all over. Aden suffered severely; houses were unroofed, ships broke adrift in the harbour, boats were lost, &c."

THE following is the "seditious" notice, for posting up which in a mosque at Simla a Mahomedan has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment :—"A priest in the Mosque at Medina has lately had a visit from the Prophet. The Prophet laments the degenerate condition of his following, and attributes the recent short rainfalls and consequent scarcity to neglect of his precept, and to the corruption and apathy of the judges who sit over his people. The Prophet, moreover, asserts that only seven Mussulmans have attained to eternal bliss since his own admission to paradise. This state of things is so unsatisfactory, that the Almighty has decided that the sun shall rise in the west instead of the east on the 11th July, and on that day all who call themselves true believers shall be struck with blindness and dissolution follow immediately. 'If there be a word of falsehood,' adds the priest, 'in what I have stated, let my face be blackened for ever!'"

THE *Pioneer*—The catalogue of books published in Bengal during the last quarter is published as usual in the *Gazette* with remarks. It strikes the casual reader that polygamy has come in for more than its fair share of abuse lately. There is Bhuvaneshwar Mitra, who "deals with the evils of polygamy" from the standpoint first of Hindu writers and then of European philosophers. Next in a love tale called *the Delighter*, "the evils of polygamy are vividly described." A third attack is made in a drama called *The Trial of Love*. A zemindar has two wives; the elder tries to blacken the younger one's reputation, and almost persuades the zemindar, in consequence, to kill the young woman. *Sudamshini, a New Table*, likewise "describes the evil consequences of polygamy." Not a single book deals with the other side of the question. There are many other Bengal publications, however, to each of which is given the customary remark. According to the new rules, Lord Cranbrook will have, in most cases, nothing but these remarks to guide him in making periodical additions to his Indian Library. His Lordship will doubtless note *The Slaughter of Meghnad*, a superior work in blank verse. He will avoid *Bhagavatir Hanuman Chanba*, a loose and desultory conversation; *Raving Lamentations*, too, a Bengali pamphlet said officially to consist of commonplace reflections. But it is hard to say whether the Secretary of State will wish to see more of another Bengali pamphlet—*Waves of Meditation*. The official remark, indeed, is as follows :—"A piece of incoherent and unintelligible writing, * * it is not clear why the author should have taken the trouble to write such nonsense;" then, however, much the same might be said of certain *verbosæ epistolæ* sent from St. James's. Nor can one say for certainty whether His Lordship will order *Shaishava Sahachari* or the Companions of Childhood,—"an interesting love tale."

APPLICATION TO PROSECUTE THE INFORMANT IN MR. C. H. DEWEY'S CASE FOR PERJURY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, appeared with his client, Mr. C. H. Dewey, before the Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and applied for permission, under sections 41 and 42 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, to prosecute Luckumsey Poonsey for perjury, in respect of making certain statements in a judicial proceeding which were false, and knowing that those statements were utterly false and groundless, in respect of a case dismissed by his Worship against Mr. C. H. Dewey, Narayen Janardhun, and Dias, and others, whereof Luckumsey Poonsey was the informant; and also connecting two ladies, viz, Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Gordon, with the matter. Mr. Gill, after reading the affidavit signed by Mr. C. H. Dewey and four other affidavits by other persons, handed them to his Worship, and requested that the Magistrate would grant a certificate to enable the parties to prosecute the said Luckumsey Poonsey. Mr. Gill said that his client was obliged to take this step in consequence of Mr. Barnett, the G. I. P. R. Co.'s Agent, refusing to reinstate Mr. Dewey in the Company's service. Mr. Barnett told Mr. Dewey that the dismissal of the criminal charge preferred against him was not sufficient to justify his being reinstated; he must prosecute the informant for perjury, and in that way vindicate his character.

His Worship said that he would consider the matter, and give his decision to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock. If he should decline to grant the application, Mr. Gill was at liberty to apply to the High Court.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 24th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River on 22nd 17 feet 9 inches, on same date last year 13 feet 9 inches; flood injured crops in two Divisions.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 9 inches, on same date last year 13 feet 1 inch. Weather very sultry. Locusts have settled in some parts of seven talukas, doing some damage to kharif crops. Nine fresh cases of small-pox in town; five deaths. Clouds and high wind on 23rd threatening rain. Floods from Kashmor bund and mouth of Sind flowing strong.

Hyderabad.—Rain 20 cents on 23rd. River rising 4 feet higher than on same date last year. Fever in three talukas; small-pox in Mirpur. Locusts still about. Floods in Naushahro have reached Moro taluka and damaged crops.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather continues very hot and sultry. Early kharif crops healthy; prospects favourable if not marred by more breaches in Begari Kashmor bund. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 30; total 9·04. Agricultural operations progressing. Public health good.

Panch Mahals.—Rain nearly 2 inches on 23rd.

Kaira.—Rain 1·34; total 13¼ inches. Prospects good. Weather cloudy and sultry. Cholera cases 29, deaths 11.

Broach.—Rain 5 inches; total 19·77. Cholera cases 42, fatal 18 throughout Collectorate. Crops good.

Surat.—Rain 5·10. Seven deaths from cholera in city, Chorasi 5, Jalalpur 6. Sowing progressing; crops good where grown.

Khandeish.—Maximum rain 3 inches, minimum 9 cents; total fall at Dhulia 11·27. Sowing operations nearly completed. Cholera cases 212, fatal 78; at Dhulia 53, fatal 19.

Nasik.—Good rain throughout district, least in Niphar. Prices falling. Sowing everywhere.

Tanna.—Rain 19·64; total 79·47. Cholera more or less in 8 talukas. Crops being transplanted.

Kolaba.—Rain for week ending (filed instant).—Rain at Alibag 8 inches; total 69·82. Transplanting commenced in all talukas. Cholera in 3 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 16th instant).—Rain 2·80; total 55·02. Twelve deaths from cholera in Dapoli taluka.

Poona.—Rain 6·12, Junnar 3·01, Indapur 2·31, Khed 4·03, Sirur 1·69, Purandhur 5·68, Bhimthari 3·81, Mawal 2·38. Sowing operations progressing throughout district; rice transplanting. Cholera, deaths 50 at Mawal. Cholera, deaths in Khed 42, Poona 46, other talukas 13; increasing in Poona.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1·64; fall general; maximum 6·78 at Karjat to minimum 1·17 at Rahuri. Kharif sowing still in progress; rain most beneficial to crops. Cholera, deaths 104.

Sholapur.—Rain 1·96; total 11·15. Sowing progressing. Cholera cases 301, deaths 234.

Satara.—Rain 7·9; heavy showers in 5 talukas. Prospects encouraging. Cholera, deaths 60.

Kaladgi.—Rain 7·4, fall general, from maximum 8·98 in Hungund to minimum 50 cents in Badami. Sowing progressing throughout district except in Hungund, where excessive moisture has hindered it. Cholera, deaths 21.

Belgaum.—Rain 1·44; total 9·17. Bidi 2·17, Bidi 1·08, Chikori 1·05, Parasgad ·85. Cholera, deaths 2.

Dharwar.—Rain 1.80; fall general, except Karajgi; western talukas need more. Rice crops good; sowing of early crops progressing. Fever and ague in 9 talukas; cholera in 4.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 15·13; total 70·82; wanted above ghat.

Rajkot.—Rain 2·47; total 10·79. Weather wet and rainy. Sowing in most parts completed.

Cholera continues in many parts.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3·40; total 7·13. Cholera, one case fatal; Jhalawad 72, 31 fatal. Sowing continues.

Baroda.—Rain 1·24; total 13·12. Ten deaths from cholera.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Some damage to crops from floods in Sind. Prospects good in Gujerat. The timely fall of rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country has done much good.

Prospects generally favourable. Very heavy continuous rain in Bombay.

THE CASE OF THE SURAT EDITORS AND OTHERS.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE, JULY 31.

(Before the Chief Justice, SIR M. R. WESTROPP, and Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

THE EMPRESS vs. GOOLABDASS AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application for permission to transfer the hearing of the charges against Goolabdas, the Vakeel, and five other prisoners from Surat to Bombay. Mr. Branson barrister-at-law, and Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridas, Government pleader, appeared to show cause against the rule. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta, Mr. Santaram Narayen, Mr. Goculdas Khandas were for Goolabdas, Muncharam Gellabhoy, editor of the *Deshat Mitra*, Kirakbhoy Purbudas, editor of the *Gujarat Mitra*, and Nirayen Shunkur, Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Santaram and Mr. Goculdas, also appearing for Gunputram Ambaram and Heerjee Kushaldas. Only one rule had been obtained, and it was agreed to hear both cases together.

The Chief Justice, in opening the court, said :—We have read through these affidavits, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, and under the circumstances, having read them very carefully, we feel bound to call upon you to show cause how this rule can be sustained. It appears that many points on which the rule was obtained, on all the main points, the case put forward has been contradicted and on some of them the contradiction has been accepted.

Mr. Macpherson—If your lordships please.

The Chief Justice—We also think it a waste of time to allow Mr. Macpherson to go into what is called opening the affidavits as we have already gone through them carefully. There is a very large number.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, my Lord; there is a large body of affidavits. It will be difficult for my learned friends and myself to argue this case without to a great extent going into the matters which are stated in the affidavits.

The Chief Justice—We do not wish to curtail you in any way, but we think it would be a waste of time having regard to the affidavits as they stand, to call on Mr. Branson to show cause.

Mr. Macpherson then proceeded to show how the rule could be sustained. He submitted that what really was the foundation of his client's claim to have the case transferred to Bombay was the state of panic which the petition which bore on the general belief in Surat as to the inclination of the authorities against his clients. The grounds in which the rule *nisi* was asked for were summarized at the end of his client's petition and the fifth and sixth grounds were stated to be :—"That the belief in the desire of the authorities to obtain your petitioners' conviction is so wide-spread at Surat that witnesses thereof are indirectly encouraged to give evidence favourable to the prosecution and the good will and countenance of those in power, whilst witnesses able and otherwise willing to give evidence for the defence are deterred from so doing for fear of becoming marked for the disfavour of the police. That by the same impression of the views and inclinations of the police even vakeels and pleaders are led to keep aloof from your petitioners, and it is rendered likely that the independence and impartiality of assessors would be effected to the prejudice of your petitioners." He apprehended that if upon the large mass of affidavits he could establish to their lordships' satisfaction that there is such a general belief in Surat that it would be a ground for removing the case for trial to Bombay.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Macpherson what their Lordships were to understand by the first four grounds.

Mr. Macpherson—So far as our allegation in the petition went that Mr. Macpherson, the judge, had gone to the Castle, that appears to have been an error; it appears not to have been the case.

The Chief Justice was understood to say that the statement was put in the most offensive way.

Mr. Macpherson said he was instructed to say that the allegation had been their genuine impression, and they were entitled to entertain it.

Mr. Justice Kemball said there appeared to be no foundation for the statement that persons fled to the Castle.

They said they went there after the riot was over in order to prevent a continuance of the disturbance.

Mr. Macpherson thought that they had reasonably anticipated a continuance of the riots, and it was not an unnatural impression for the petitioners to form that those European gentlemen resorted to the Castle for purposes of safety.

The Chief Justice—If they had made the slightest inquiry before hand they would have found there was no foundation whatever for their statement.

Mr. Macpherson said it was difficult to know of whom they should have made inquiries. If they had gone to the gentlemen themselves to whom the allegation referred, made it was not very probable they would have got an answer. At all events he did not think they could have been expected to adopt that plan, and he could only say that he was instructed it was their impression, and he thought they were entitled to entertain it.

The Chief Justice—They have sworn point blank that the Sessions Judge was in communication with the Government.

Mr. Macpherson—They say they are informed and believe that was so. They also say that the allegation against them of having instigated the inhabitants of Surat to do what had been done previously in other cases of riot namely to attacks the judge's bungalow, is untrue.

Mr. Justice Kemball—But the charge against them ?

Mr. Macpherson—That is the evidence upon which the charge is supported. The witnesses for the prosecution before Mr. Lely have sworn that that is what the prisoner said.

The Chief Justice—Has that evidence been brought before us.

Mr. Branson—No, my lord, and it is not so, I am instructed.

Mr. Macpherson said it was not contradicted in the affidavits of the other side that that was the evidence upon which the charges against the accused persons was based. But all those allegations which they were not entitled now to rely upon after contradiction by Mr. Macpherson to the effect of his ever having been to the Castle, as also of having been in communication with Government were comparatively immaterial.

The Chief Justice—We are not of that opinion. Unless the allegation of being in communication with Government a very material allegation, and it was one of the grounds on which we granted the rule.

Mr. Macpherson—It would have been a material allegation for the purpose of preventing Mr. Macpherson trying the case.

The Chief Justice—It is one of the main allegations of the affidavits.

Mr. Macpherson said it was not material with reference, to the feeling in Surat.

The Chief Justice—It is very material. He is the only person who has jurisdiction there to try the case. It is most material.

Mr. Macpherson said the allegations were made upon information and belief; the only way upon which it could have been made, and it turned out the petitioners were mistaken.

The Chief Justice—I don't say it was the only ground, but one of the principal grounds on which we granted a rule nisi.

Mr. Macpherson said puting aside the displacement of the allegations with reference to Mr. Macpherson, there remained the objections which were urged in the petition to the case being heard in Surat, whether before Mr. Macpherson or any other judge, owing to the state of panic and feeling in Surat which was established as alleged in the petition. Upon the whole of that evidence he did not think it could be said their allegations on that part of the case had been displaced.

Mr. Justice Kemball—But how does it appear that that feeling does exist ?

Mr. Macpherson—To begin with, in our petition we said that it did, and numbers of persons have made affidavits.

Mr. Justice Kemball—How many ?

Mr. Macpherson—With the petition there were 13 or 14, and since that a number of other affidavits have been made.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Macpherson what there was in the affidavit to establish what was stated in the fifth ground of the affidavit quoted above.

Mr. Macpherson said with their lordships' permission he would draw the court's attention to the evidence upon that part of the case as to the state of feeling in Surat and the inducement held out by the police to parties to give evidence. In the first instance the rule was granted so far as that part of the case was concerned upon the affidavit of Rustomjee Hormusjee and 13 others. The third and fourth paragraphs of their affidavit was as follows :—

"That the police are not scrupulous in making such arrests; that any person against whom they may obtain any information false true or whom they may have an eye or pique against or from whom there is any hope of obtaining any pecuniary and other gratification is subjected to arrest. That from the time the said arrests commenced a general belief has prevailed amongst the inhabitants generally of Surat that the police as well as the authorities at Surat would give encouragement, support, and countenance to persons coming forward to give information or evidence for or otherwise to assist the prosecution, while those coming forward to give evidence on behalf or otherwise to assist the defence are liable to be insulted and ill-used and liable to be arrested and brought into trouble at the mere will of the police. That this belief has grown stronger in consequence of the fact notoriously known at Surat that the magisterial authorities at Surat have handed to Motilal Mohunlal the city Inspector of the police a large number of warrants signed and sealed but with the name of the persons to be apprehended left blank. Such warrants put the means into the hands of the police of arresting any person whom they considered to be obnoxious, or from whom they expected or had failed to obtain gratification, or who had ventured to come forward to assist those whom the police had already arrested. That in order to strike terror into the hearts of the people and to deter people from assisting the accused and from giving evidence for Golabdas Bhaidas and the other persons charged with him to be carried to and fro in the most frequented thoroughfares of the town on foot with handcuffs on their wrists and the arm of one person tied to that of another in order to inflict a special public disgrace upon Golabdas Bhaidas, a vakil of the district court of Surat his arm on one occasion was tied to the arm of a *doobla* of low caste, not a co-accused of his but convicted of an offence not connected with the Surat riots."

He (Mr. Macpherson) thought their lordships would say the allegations on the whole were established. He had just read the allegation on which the rule *nisi* was granted so far as that part of the case was concerned. They had then on behalf of the prosecution an affidavit by Syed Hussan Edroos and others.

The Chief Justice asked who Rustomjee Hormusjee was, remarking that in a great many of the affidavits the position of the deponents was not stated.

Mr. Macpherson—They are all stated to be inhabitants of Surat, and it also appears from some of our affidavits that all our witnesses belong to the classes called Hindoo and Borah classes especially—amongst whom the feeling of panic prevails, whereas the deponents on behalf of the prosecution are principally persons who move in the higher classes; most of them live at a considerable distance from the scene of the riots and are, therefore, unlikely either themselves to share in the feeling of panic, or to know what that feeling is.

The Chief Justice.—It is not stated who Rustomjee Hormusjee is, or any of the 13 other persons who confirm the affidavit.

Mr. Macpherson.—No my lord, they are put on as inhabitants of Surat.

The Chief Justice remarked that if it was stated who they were, the court would be better able to appreciate the value of their testimony.

Mr. Macpherson said it was sworn in one of the affidavits filed for the petitioners that all the deponents on their behalf belonged to the lower classes of Surat, from which classes the witnesses for the prosecution are drawn, and mainly come. But what he should rely upon particularly in that part of the case was the fact which was not in any way displaced, by the affidavits for the prosecution that a portion of the evidence upon the part of the prosecution relied in negativing the allegations of panic were really in perfect accord with them on that point, as appeared from the affidavit which in the first instance they proposed to affirm. It was not until that affidavit was metamorphosed into the form of the present affidavits sworn to, them that the allegations contained in the petitioners' affidavits were contradicted. The original affidavit was an admission *enototo* of this part of the case.

The Chief Justice—I cannot see those persons made subsequent affidavits in deference to that allegation.

Mr. Macpherson—I think not; only Mr. Pratt.

The Chief Justice said it was clearly intimated to Mr. Goculdass that no fresh affidavits would be permitted after the affidavits in reply were filed, for the reason that the allegations were general and received the only contradiction they could receive, general ones. The specific allegations now mentioned ought to have been brought forward in the first instance to allow the pleaders for the prosecution to meet them. Of course a system of filing affidavits would go on for ever if the pleaders were to be allowed to file fresh affidavits, and to have filed any such affidavits would have been contrary to the express direction of the court.

Mr. Macpherson said the documents were in court, but of course if their lordships were of opinion they should not be used.

The Chief Justice said the only way the statement could be received was to adjourn the case, and put in fresh affidavits.

Mr. Macpherson—I quite admit that the documents, if they had been in possession of the accused in the first instance, ought to have been produced.

The Chief Justice said there must be a satisfactory statement on oath as to how and when the documents were obtained.

Mr. Macpherson—As to how they came into our possession I am afraid we should not be able to show. They were given under circumstances which we are placed under conditions not to disclose.

The Chief Justice said it was necessary to know that if we were to see they might be taken out of the office.

Mr. Macpherson—That would not make them the less blank warrants.

The Chief Justice—It would show that the fact was worth nothing. His Lordship repeated that there must be a distinct statement as to how the documents were obtained.

Mr. Macpherson—Your Lordships can well understand that it would be very difficult for us, in fact impossible without a breach of confidence, to state how they came into our hands.

The Chief Justice—Possibly they have been purloined from the office, or they may have been forged. For these reasons it is all the more necessary that there should be the most distinct statement as to how they have been obtained, and why they were not produced before. The magistrates all denied issuing the warrants.

Mr. Macpherson—Not all. Mr. Kasinath Thatte, who is the most probable magistrate to have issued them, does not deny it.

Mr. Justice Kemball—But his Sheristedar denies it by whom or through whom the warrants are prepared.

In the course of some further conversation about the warrants, the Chief Justice repeated that it must be shown how they were obtained, adding that must be understood without that Mr. Macpherson again exposed the inability of his clients to show how they obtained possession of the documents. So they did not he said avail themselves of their lordships' permission.

Mr. Macpherson said he should have submitted that, without being called upon to say now or when they got them, Motilal might well be called upon to state whether the documents were signed by him. As, however, their lordships were of opinion it was not right that that should be done, he would not press it further.

The Chief Justice :—It is not even said how long they have had them.

Mr. Macpherson :—We are willing to do that, my lord. We are willing to say when we got them and verify the signature. But they were given to us under a strict engagement that we should not divulge from whom they were obtained. I am also instructed to say they were given to us at a period which did not admit of our mentioning them sooner.

The Chief Justice said if they were afraid or ashamed to say how they obtained them and whence, the Court ought not to call upon Motilal.

Mr. Macpherson said his clients were not afraid or ashamed to say how they obtained them; they had simply promised not to do so. It was others who were afraid.

The Chief Justice said it would be more satisfactory for the petitioner's case if it was shown how the warrants were obtained. The absence of that information threw complete discredit on the statement. If it were true the police issued the warrants there was no reason for the persons to be afraid to state it. They should be protected.

Mr. Macpherson said it was very likely that they would not incur any danger, but the difficulty was to bring that confidence to the minds of such persons. The learned counsel added in reply to a remark which fell from the Bench that it was not stated the warrants were obtained from Motilal. He (the learned counsel) however, apprehended that it was an improper thing for Motilal to have blank warrants signed by him, and if it were known or suspected in Surat it was very likely to cause very general disfavour and insecurity. In answer to Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Macpherson said the warrants were lithographed but not the signature.

The Chief Justice pointed out Motilal's statement that he was not aware of any blank warrants signed and sealed by magistrates being issued, and denying that he had issued any such warrant's himself.

Mr. Macpherson—These are not sealed. That only applies to signed and sealed, and to a magistrate's warrant. These documents would be "orders" for arrest.

Mr. Justice Kemball—Why do you suppose he was quibbling when he made the statement ?

Mr. Macpherson said Motilal might have meant that he issued no warrant of his own motion. Even as the matter stood, and leaving out the documents he contended that at all events to the extent of a general belief prevailing that such warrants had been issued the allegation was established. He passed on to refer to the affidavits filed in reply to Rustonjee Hormusjee's allegation and called the court's attention to the repetition of the word "now" when applied to the allegation.

The Chief Justice—The allegations in your petitions are mostly in the present tense. The affidavit of Rustomjee about the warrants no doubt is in the past tense; and it is dented in the past tense by the persons who are alleged to have issued the warrants.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that it was proved that there was a belief prevalent that the warrants were in existence, and if there was such a belief, it was likely to affect those who might come to give evidence, or who might act as assessors, in the case.

The Chief Justice—I don't see how we can remove the case on account of a belief that had no foundation.

Mr. Macpherson—But a belief that kind affects people's minds just as much as a well grounded belief.

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Major F. Scrivener, 33rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. B. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
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Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures, in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, ELETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paints. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons, —First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars :—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; IT REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATING, which White Lead does not; IT DOES NOT DARKEN IN COLOUR by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, IT WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen employed in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T. L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be made with mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE OF Turpentine over an area of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudice of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any white pigment or similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint. I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, F. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in colour, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes'

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th cember, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

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Silk and Wool do 10 8		Gladstone Bags..... 32 0	
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Heather Merino do. 6-8 to 12 8		Sovereign Boxes ....8-8 to 4 0	
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to 15 0		Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to 22 8	
Travelling Caps 4 8		Air Pillows..... 5 0	
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to 8 8		Travelling do..... 1 8	
Dress Boots and Shoes from 12 8		English Feather do..... 1 8	
		Ashantee Hammock from 10 8	
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.	

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes.....	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..0-8 to 12 8	
Razors, Ivory Handles.. 3 2	
Do. Strops.....1-8 to 4 0	
Nail Scissors.....1-8 to 1 8	
Briar Root Pipes.....	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Chamois Leather Cases..	8 8
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick.....	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1 8
Fragrant Vinolia.....	1 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12 8
Overland Chairs best Beach.....6-8 to 13 8	
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' Slippers.....	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton....	5 8
Ladies' Shoes.....	2 12
Gents' Umbrellas.....	5 8
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from .. 14	0
Pocket Filters	2 8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	28 0
Sponge Bags.....	1 8
Sponges	1 8
Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
English Vinegar per bot	3 0
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand.....	1 8
In Pigskin case..0-8 to 12	8
Do. Strops.....1-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissors.....	1-8 to 1 8
Briar Root Pipes.....	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Shaving do. Stick.....	1 0
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick.....	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1 8
Fragrant Vinolia.....	1 8
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Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from .. 14	0
Pocket Filters	2 8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	28 0
Sponge Bags.....	1 8
Sponges	1 8
Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
English Vinegar per bot	3 0
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand.....	1 8
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' Slippers.....	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton....	5 8
Ladies' Shoes.....	2 12
Gents' Umbrellas.....	5 8
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from .. 14	0
Pocket Filters	2 8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	28 0
Sponge Bags.....	1 8
Sponges	1 8
Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
English Vinegar per bot	3 0
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand.....	1 8
Hat Guards	0 8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX, AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

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" C. MAYBURY, Hornby Row.
" HUDSON and Co., Hummum Street.
" DENISON and Co., Do.
" FAKLJONJEE HEERJEEBHOY SON, Meadow Street.
" DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE and Co., Meadow Street.
" COWASJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., Todd Street.
" BURSUMJEE BUCKSEEJEE, Girgaum Road.
" R. N. FARUKH and Co., Kalbadevie Road.
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" BEHCAMJEE DADABHOY, Cumballa Hill.

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" MANECKJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" CAWASJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Surat.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.